TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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DEPARTING.

BY MATTIE MAY.

Fleecy vails of white were floating
Through the azure sky;
While a sufferer, wan and weary,
Watched them sailing by—
Smiling sweetly, pointing upward
To his home on high.

Loving arms clung wildly round him,
And a golden head
Nestled softly on his bosom,
And a child-voice said: "
"Don't, dear father, ever leave us,
I will die instead."

Oh! those crushing words of sorrow
Woke a piercing pain,
Which wrung out the drops of anguish
Like a shower of rain,
From the glazing eyes that never
Would shed tears again.

For Death's shadow, gently falling
On his brow of snow,
Told us he was surely passing
From all earthly woe;
And he whispered: "God is calling:
I must quickly go."

"Widowed wife and orphan children—
Darlings, do not weep!
For the last time let me bless you;
May the angels keep
Sacred watch beside you ever,
While in death I sleep."

CROSSING THE CREEK.

An Adventure in the Freshet.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

I went up from New Orleans to collect some heavy demands which our house had against a few of the Arkansas planters. It was early in March when I started; and I took this season for two reasons: First, we were anxious for settlements, as it had been whispered that one of our creditors, at least, was about to sell out and move to California; and, secondly, I wished, if possible, to avoid the spring freshets, which would be sure to come in a few weeks at the furthest. At Napoleon I had the good fortune to find one of our creditors, with whom I made an easy settlement. I then went up the Arkansas River, to Belleville, where I found another. From here I was obliged to go across the country towards Manchester. My intention had been to follow the river up as far as Little Rock, and then strike down from there upon the Archidelphia and Washington highway; but the meeting with the man at Napoleon had rendered it unnecessary for me to go to Little Rock; so I decided to take the shorter route, trusting that I should make my way without much trouble. I purchased a good, stout horse, and set out from Belleville, taking nearly a western course. The road was bad enough, being wholly unfit for wagons; but I found no great trouble on the first day.

On the second day the weather was very warm, and towards the middle of the afternoon it began to rain; it did not rain hard, however, and I kept on, reaching a hamlet of some half-dozen dwelling-houses before dark, where I found accommodations for the night. Between that time and morning it rained considerable, as I could hear the heavy drops patter upon the thatches above me. The sun did not rise clear, but as the day broke it had ceased raining, and I determined to set forth on my journey. When I told my host which way I was bound, he shook his head, and told me that I might find trouble before I got through. I replied that I should go on until I did find it; all of which he said, I had a perfect right to do.

At noon I reached a hut, where a rough specimen of humanity, named Binks, kept a store, a post-office, and a tavern. I saw no other dwellings, but supposed there must be some not far off. Here I got dinner, and had my horse fed. It had been lowery all the forenoon, with some slight attempts at rain, but not enough to wet me.—As I called for my horse, after dinner, Binks asked me how far I was going. I answered him by asking another question. I asked if he knew how far it was to Col. Mortier's.

"Yes," he replied, "Mortier lives just beyond Big Indian Creek. Ye aint a goin' thar, be yer?"

I told him I was.

"'Taint safe, stranger," he added.—"The colonel's place is a good twenty-mile away right over the lowest of bottom land."

"But why isn't it safe?"

"Why, he repeated, seeming to wonder at my question. "I'll tell ye why, stranger. It's been a rainin'; and it's been warm; and I'm rather of the mind that the snow's been a meltin' an' runnin' on the mountains and bluffs. Ye see we don't catch it here right off; but when it does come it comes with a rush. If you don't find water enough afore ye get to Colonel Mortier's, then my name aint Tom Binks, that's all."

There was some reason in what the fellow said, but still I did not apprehend the danger which he pictured; and I resolved to keep on. He told me that I would find but one more house before I came to Mortier's.

"And," he added, "it'll be a lonesome road after ye leave that. The path's plain enough, if ye can only keep it above water; but the trees are big and plenty on the low bottom, and I'm afeared ye'll find it dark enough afore ye come to the creek. Howsumever, once over the Big Indian, and ye'll be safe enough; for the Colonel's house is on a bluff, an' out o' the way o' danger."

I thanked the man for his information, and then set forth. In an hour I came to the house which had been mentioned, where I found an old woman alone at home, the men having gone off with their guns. I got a drink of water for myself and horse, and pushed on. Half an hour afterwards the rain began to fall in good earnest; and by and by I come to a small stream which which, from the appearance of the banks, and the color of the water, I knew must be considerably swollen. However, I forded it without difficulty, and kept on. The land was now lower, and the trees, as Binks had said, grew thick and large. It was a low, dismal forest, and the great rain-drops came down with a pattering anything but comfortable or musical. Still, the path was plain, and I urged my horse forward. I had noticed that the wind and rain had come sweeping down from the northward and westward, and I wondered what might be the result if the snows had broken loose away off among the peaks of the Massernos. But, never mind—if I was lucky, two hours would bring me out upon the bluff beyond the Big Indian, and I should then be safe enough.

In half an hour more I came to another stream, which I found much swollen; but my horse forded it without difficulty. The rain now fell in torrents, and the water lay in great pools along the hoof-beaten track; and in a little while I found several small streame washing across my way which had no particular bed. They must, I knew, be streams of very recent formation; but I did not then see their full significance. On I went, the water increasing in my path, and the new-made streams occurring more frequently. I began to wish that I had listened to Binks; for it was very dark and dismal in the woods, and the storm was on the increase. But the Colonel's place could not be over an hour away, at the outside; and, perhaps, not over half an hour, for I could not well judge how fast I had travelled.

Ere long the sound of rushing water broke upon my ear, and soon I came to a point where a broad sheet was washing across the road; but I could tell by the trunks of the trees that it was not deep, and I waded my horse through it. Shortly after this I met two men on horse-back, and learn that they belonged at the hut where I had last stopped. I asked them how far it was to Col. Mortier's.

"It's only a couple of miles away; but ye aint a goin' thar to-night, stranger," replied one of them.

"Yes, I told him. "If it's only two miles off I'll soon reach it."

"It can't be did, I tell ye. The creek's riz, an' the logs an' trees are sweepin down awful. The biggest hoss that was ever made couldn't cross that creek now. Turn back with us."

But I was not to be turned back so easily; and I told them that I would push on and run the risk.

"We can't stop to argufy," returned the one who had spoken before, "for thar's a heap o' danger afore us; but you're a fool, stranger. Mind what I tell ye!" And with this he rode on to overtake his companion, who had been jogging along.

For a few moments I hesitated; but I was too near the end of my journey. Only two miles. No, no—I would not turn back yet. I would go as far as the creek, and see for myself. If it could not be crossed, I could return then, and make the best of my way back.

So on I went, and ere long the sound of rushing water struck my ear. In a little while I came to the margin of a turbid stream, which came sweeping down from the gloom of the deep forest. I wondered if my horse could breast the current. It was not wide—not so formidable as I had expected to find it from what I had heard of the creek. While I was reflecting upon the matter I cast my eyes up and saw, at no great distance above me, a place where several large trees and logs had become jammed in a narrow part of the channel, forming a complete bridge across the stream. If I could reach that point, I could walk across, and guide my horse by the rein while he swam. As I moved along toward it I glanced over my left shoulder and saw, in a distance made dim by the driving storm, a high bluff, with buildings upon it. It could not have been over a mile away, and was, of course, the habitation of the man whom I sought. I took courage, and pushed on. When I reached the jam I at once dismounted, and having slipped the rein from my horse's neck, I grasped it firmly in my hand, and stepped out upon the logs. At first the horse refused to follow, but finally he plunged in, and, as he was under the wake of the jam, he swam without much difficulty.—The rushing water bore heavily upon the frail bridge, and swayed it to and fro with fearful power, while the white foam dashed over it the whole length. I had reached the middle, trying every step before I made it, when I thought I felt the fabric giving way beneath me. Another step, and the surging and creaking of the logs told me that they were going. On the next moment the part behind me went with a crash. A huge log struck my horse in the breast, and swept him away. I could only look out for myself. With a bounding step I leaped forth, reaching the shore just as the last log of the jam went tearing away. I looked for my horse, but I could not distinguish him amid the mass that bore him down. The poor beast was gone, and I was left alone to battle my way. I murmured a regret at the loss—it may have been a prayer for the noble animal—and then turned my face to the westward. In a few moments I saw the bluff again, through a vista in the trees, and the outlines of the house were marked against the murky sky; but it was not so plain as before. It was not so light as it had been. Night was coming on apace.

I said, when I escaped from the logs, that I reached the shore. Ah, but it was a treacherous sunken shore. The water was almost knee-deep among the great trees, and moving down with much force; so that every step had to be taken with the utmost caution; and at times I was forced to catch at the drooping boughs to steady myself against the rush of water. But there was high and dry land ahead, for I had seen it. I heard a loud roar, which seemed to increase in volume as I advanced, but at first I did not pay much attention to it, as I thought that the stream behind me was rising. At length, however, a terrible truth began to break upon me. The roar not only increased in volume of tone, but I was assured that it come from the direction in which I was going! A little while longer, and I saw it all. A large stream was before me! I reached its margin and found it to be a broad deep, dark river, plunging its mad flood along, bearing trees, and logs, and snags upon its foaming bosom! How sadly had I been mistaken! This was the Big Indian Creek, and the other was only a course which had been made by the freshet!

The night was now close upon me, and in a little while it would be dark. I could see the bluff upon the opposite side, and the dwelling of my friend looming up against the fading sky.—The water was growing deeper, and I had to struggle hard to move against its tide. What miracle was to save me? By and by I came to a point where a huge tree, close upon the bank of the creek, bent its great branches far over the stream, while upon the opposite side grew another tree, the meeting branches of both forming an arch, below which rolled the dark waters. When I saw this, I saw my only hope. I reached the tree upon my side, and finally succeeded in climbing it. I went up as high as I thought necessary, and then worked my way out upon one of the longest limbs. I went out as far as I could, but the prospect was a dubious one. As the branch bent beneath my weight, I found that the connection of the arch was broken. The branches of the tree upon the opposite bank were not far off, but I could not reach them with my hand. The thought of leaping out over the tide, gave my heart such a throb, that for a few moments, I was almost powerless. And yet, leap I must, if I would be saved. And, moreover, there was no time to lose, for the gloom was fast gathering upon objects about me, and shutting them from my vision. I was two-thirds of the way up the tree, and, as near as I could judge, some sixty feet above the water. I could make the leap, and I might catch some branch of the opposite tree. I placed my feet carefully, and made sure of my hold upon one of the boughs above me. Then I waited a moment to get breath, and to utter a prayer. Then, with all the nerve I could summon to my aid, I leaped forward and downward for a branch of the other tree—I grasped it with the energy of a dying man—and my hold was good. But my weight bent it down—bent it down, down—until I hung suspended so near to the boiling, hissing flood, that one huge log grazed my feet as it went sweeping down. In the startling agony of the moment, I cried aloud to God to save me!

With my death-grip upon that limb I grew calm again. It did not break—it only bent. I summoned my strength back to me, and pulled myself up with my hands. Higher—higher—until I could use my feet. I gained the body of the tree; and then, when I had again taken breath, I lowered myself to the ground. A few steps brought me to land which the water did not reach; and in a little while longer I had dragged my way up the bluff to the door of the dwelling I remember that the servants picked me up; and that Col. Mortier came and called me by name.

In the morning I had so recovered that I was able to arise and dress; and when I told to my host the story of my adventure, he could hardly credit it. When I looked in the mirror I saw the reflection of a pale, haggard face, looking a score of years older than the face with which I had set out from Belleville. When I gazed out upon the way by which I had come the night before, I saw a wildly rushing stream, tearing up great trees in its mad frenzy, while beyond lay a forest seeming to grow up from the bosom of a great sea. The waters covered the bottom land as with a deluge, and the work of destruction was fairly commenced. I saw it all; and as I shuddered again at the sight, I firmly resolved that I would never undertake another journey across the bottom lands of Arkansas, anywhere near the season of the spring freshets.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them. The most interesting reading imaginable, is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age, with all its genius, and its spirit, more than the most labored description of the historian. Who can take a paper, dated a half a century ago, without the thought that almost every name there printed, is now cut upon a tombstone, at the head of an epitaph? The doctor, (quack or regular,) that there advertised his medicines, and their cures, has followed the sable train of his patients—the merchant, his ships—could get no security on his life; and the actor, who could make others laugh or weep, can now only furnish a skull for his successor in Hamlet. It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they repay the trouble; for, like that of wine, their value increases with their age, and old files have sometimes been sold at prices too startling to mention.

☞ Let a youth who stands at the bar with a glass of liquor in his hand, consider which he had better throw away—the liquor or himself.

☞ The only persons who really enjoy bad health, are the doctors.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1861. NO. 38.

ABOUT EGGS.

All the world and his cosmopolitan wife and family like new laid eggs.—Nor do we deprecate their taste; on the contrary, we share it. The relish of eggs is honorable, and to prefer them fresh evinces a due appreciation of the "fitness of things." Tradition runneth not back to the time when eggs, in this condition, were of evil repute, although the use of the stale variety as a missile has never been popular with the recipients. Probably the antediluvians were fond of eggs, for we are given to understand that they feasted high, and what would a banquet be without "the fruit of the hen?" The Patriarch of the Deluge, and his wife, sons, and daughters-in-law, doubtless had omelettes for their breakfast occasionally during their providential cruise.

That the Egyptians were fond of eggs is beyond peradventure, for one of our archæologists brought home with him from Egypt some dozens, which had been at least 3000 years in the catacombs, having been placed there for the accommodation of the mummies, in case they should wake up and feel peckish. These eggs, cackled over by the hens that flourished in the time of the early Pharaohs—laid, probably, before the children of Israel returned from their exodus by the way of the Red Sea—we have seen, and many of them are as perfect externally as if they had been bought in market yesterday; but although Egyptian wheat of the same date is said to have germinated and re-produced itself, we are not aware that any of the eggs of that ilk have been set upon and hatched.

To leave the ancient heathens and be practical—this is the season when well disposed hens are expected to commence their oviperous operations. Our country friends are either expecting or already receiving these delightful tributes of affection from their feathered dependents. Perhaps we may be able to put them in the way of "hurrying up" the dilatory Dame Partlets. Hens cannot lay unless they can have access to material wherewith to manufacture the white shells in which the golden globes and the albumen in which they are suspended, are enclosed. That material is carbonate of lime. A certain quantity of chalk or lime should therefore be scattered with their food, or old egg shells will do. Professor Gregoro, of Aberdeen, in a letter addressed to a friend, and published in an English newspaper, says: "I have found that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of chopped egg shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay, other things being equal, *twice* or *thrice* as many eggs as before."

CHILDREN'S FACES.

It is interesting to study human nature in children's faces—to see the effects of different modes of education upon diverse developments of mind and body. Many children look sour, willful and ugly; some sad, even; while others look sweet, pleasant and happy, as children should.

Much as perfect or deceased physical natures, proper or improper diet, may have to do in producing these appearances, home discipline and example, as a general thing, have more. Mothers do not realize that they fasten their own feelings, so far as expressed in their offspring. She who scowls and frowns habitually, must not expect her child to look joyful, but gnarled or surly. Like mother, like child; only she who "sows the wind" in the heart of her daughter, may expect to see the whirlwind gather and burst forth, as our harvests are generally more plentiful than the seed we scatter. Select a very pleasant-looking child, and notice if it has not a pleasant-looking mother—one who answers many of its thousand and one questions with a warm, loving smile, instead of turning away the inquiring mind, and fretting at its endless teasings.

Who of us, amid continual irritation, would preserve the same benignity of countenance? and can children be expected to do better than their seniors and teachers in this respect? How I pity the half dozen offspring of her in whose house there is no acknowledged ruler, save, perhaps, the youngest child! These youth do not look very happy—much less so than though they had been taught obedience to parental authority, for their mother neither feels nor looks very joyful.

But displeasing as is a surly-faced youth, a sad child is indeed a very sorry sight. If its body has much vitality, a sensitive soul breathes an incongenial atmosphere, probably in the very heart of home. Childhood should be laughing, rosy, sunny, and when it is thus, how attractive! I had almost said, how beautiful are they who represent it, though their features be very unsymmetrical!—Many a mother is overburdened with care and sorrow, whose, is a continual struggle with the heavy artillery of life, it is true, when it is too hard to wear smiles; yet chafing and fretting cannot lighten her burden. She must look to God, who will do all things desirable for her—He who loves to see his creatures happy.

☞ If falsehood paralyzed the tongue what a death-like silence would pervade society.

It is very possible to be too witty to be earnest, and too earnest to be witty.

☞ The virtue of others is always a terror to the wicked.

MISFORTUNE AND FORTUNE.

AN EVENTFUL CAREER.

John North Fenwick, Bart., now of Fenwick Hall, England, is the subject of a strangely romantic story in the Chicago *Democrat*, from which we condense an account of the fortunes and misfortunes connected with his wanderings through the world. He is the child of Sir John Fenwick, who, in 1837, married Clara Seymour, a poor clergyman's daughter, against the wishes of his two sisters. The latter revenged themselves by falsely accusing Lady Fenwick, of infidelity with a certain French count, whom Sir John had introduced to her at Venice, during the honeymoon. Lady Clara swooned at the charge, and her husband, completely carried away by passion, and convinced that the story told him by his sisters was true, ordered her and her boy to be expelled from the hall, and immediately hurried to the seaboard, and embarked for the continent. The unfortunate wife became insane, passed some time in an asylum, ultimately recovering under the careful kindness of Capt. O'Neil, who had long loved her, and now besought her to leave her cruel husband and share his fortunes. For a long time she resisted his appeals, but finally, ascertaining that her husband had taken steps to obtain a divorce from her, and that Capt. O'Neil was her only friend, she consented. They went to Galway, Ireland, where they were married privately, and took up their residence. Her son, in the meantime, manifested a desire to travel, and his mother furnished him with one thousand pounds, which she obtained by the sale of her jewels, and placed him on board the steamer Adriatic, with instructions to sail to New York, and from thence to Texas, to visit a cousin of her's, named Somerville, who resided there as a wealthy planter.—Without any misfortune, our youth arrived at his cousin's rancho, situated on the frontier of Texas, where he received a cordial welcome. His cousin had a daughter, named Estelle, of about his own age, and very handsome, with whom he fell in love, and in whose society he passed six months. But on one fatal night, the ranch was attacked by a party of Camanche Indians, his cousin and Estelle were murdered, and he carried off into captivity. He remained a captive for three months, when, seizing a favorable opportunity and a tomahawk, he killed the Indian with whom he was, and made his escape. After many subsequent adventures, he determined to return to Fenwick Hall, and claim his rights as son and heir of its lordly occupant. By the aid of the British consul at Chicago, he became introduced to the Prince of Wales, during the latter's stay in that city.—The prince took an interest in young Fenwick, allowed him to accompany him through the States, and to return with him to England. The wanderer returned home at a most opportune time—just as one of his aunt's, seized with remorse, had made a death-bed acknowledgment of his mother's innocence, thus establishing his legitimacy. Sir John folded his long-lost son to his heart, shedding tears of joy over him. The health of Lady Clara greatly failed after the departure of her son for America, and Capt. O'Neil took her to the south of France, in the hope of restoring it. But she soon died, and not long afterward the Captain was killed in a duel. By a will, he bequeathed his property, which was of great value, to his wife's son, John N. Fenwick. The young man is now in Fenwick Hall, whence he has written to his American friends, thanking them for their many kindnesses, and sending remembrances to his former companions. With such a varied experience of life, aristocratic and democratic, Sir John Fenwick, Bart., may yet be a man of mark among his compeers.

THE HEART.

Let any one, while sitting down, place the left leg over the knee of the right one, and permit it to hang freely, abandoning all muscular power over it. Speedily it may be observed to sway forward and back through a limited space at regular intervals.—Counting the number of these motions for any given time, they will be found to agree exactly with the beatings of the pulse. Every one knows, that at a fire, when the water from the engine is forced through bent hose, the tendency is to straighten the hose; and if the bend be a sharp one, considerable force is necessary to overcome the tendency. Just so it is in the case of the human body. The arteries are but a system of hose through which the blood is forced by the heart.—When the leg is bent, all the arteries within it are bent, too, and every time the heart contracts, the blood rushing through the arteries tends to straighten them; and it is the effort which produces the motion of the leg alluded to. Without such occular demonstration, it is difficult to conceive the power exerted by that exquisite mechanism, the normal pulsations of which are never perceived by him whose very life they are.

☞ It requires great virtue to support bad fortune—far greater to support good.

☞ The youth of friendship is better than its old age.

☞ Never waste a long explanation upon one who cannot take a hint.

☞ Inordinate demands should meet with sturdy denials.

[From the Washington Confederation.]

PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

We published on Saturday, the resolutions adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania. A committee of thirty-four members was appointed to visit Washington and present a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Peace Congress. The committee consisted of the following members;

HENRY D. FGSTER, Chairman.
S. MORTON ZULICH, J. DENNIS JAMES, } Secr'ies.

COMMITTEE.

F. W. Hughes, James G. Campbell, G. W. Cass, P. C. Shannon, W. H. Case, J. W. Maynard, Richard Vaux, Ellis Lewis, John N. Hutchinson, Thomas J. Roberts, John A. Marshall, Michael Mylert, John Cresswell jr., A. J. Dull, Steuben Jenkins, Ephraim Banks, Robert E. Moneghan, Ira C. Mitchell, Henry McMiller, R. Bruce Petrekin, J. Y. James, C. L. Lamberton, Thomas Chalfant, S. E. Taylor, George H. Bucher, W. Patten, Samuel Wetherill, Philip Johnson, R. A. Connell, John D. Roddy, Asa Packer, Adam Ebaugh, George W. Brewer, Lewis S. Coryell.

The committee, immediately on their arrival on Saturday morning, addressed a communication to the Hon. John Tyler, president of the Peace Congress, enclosing a copy of the resolutions of the convention, with the request that he should lay it before that body.—They then called on the Vice President of the United States and were received in his private chamber in the Capitol. The Hon. Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, presented, in behalf of the Committee, the resolutions to the Vice President, and took occasion to make some appropriate and eloquent remarks, which were happily answered by Mr. Breckinridge. The committee then proceeded to the Speaker's room of the House of Representatives, where they were cordially received by Mr. Pennington, and by several members of the Pennsylvania delegation in that body. The Hon. Ephraim Banks, of Mifflin county, was deputed by the committee to present the resolutions to the Speaker, and this duty was performed in an impressive and appropriate manner. Mr. Speaker Pennington expressed his gratification at meeting so large and respectable a delegation from a State so nearly identified in geographical position, in interest, and in policy with patriotic, and they were warmly received.

The committee then proceeded to pay their respect to Senator Crittenden, to whom the Hon. Lewis S. Coryell, of Bucks county, addressed a becoming tribute as the author and advocate of a great and noble proposition for settling the unhappy difficulties which now agitate the country. Mr. Crittenden acknowledged the compliment and made a glowing appeal to the committee to throw aside all minor considerations, and unite cordially with all the friends of the Union upon some plan of conciliation.

In the evening the committee visited the Executive mansion, and were received by the President in the East Room. The Hon. Ellis Lewis, of Philadelphia, late Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the delegation, communicated to the Chief Magistrate a history of the proceedings of the convention, explained the object of the visit, and presented Mr. Buchanan a copy of the resolutions. We regret that our limits will not permit us to give at length the remarks of the distinguished and venerable speaker on this occasion. The President responded briefly and feelingly to the remarks of the chief justice, approving in general terms of the spirit and tenor of the resolutions, and then spent some time in cheerful conversation with the several members of the committee, in nearly every one of whom he recognized an old personal friend. It seemed that the interview had proven as agreeable to him as to them. It was one of the least formal and most pleasant reunions that we have witnessed for many years.

From the White-House the committee proceeded to the residence of General Cass. That venerable statesman received them kindly, and in reply to the able address of Mr. Henry McMiller, of Montgomery, said a few words so touching, so truthful, and so full of import in relation to the existing troubles of the country, that many eyes were filled with tears.

They next visited the rooms of the Attorney General, where they were introduced to him and other members of the Cabinet by the Secretary of State, the Hon. J. S. Black. From thence they proceeded to the rooms of Senator Bigler. After some time spent in agreeable conversation with that gentleman and his estimable lady, the object of their visit was announced by Mr. Ira C. Mitchell, of Centre county, in a neat speech; to which the Senator replied in one of his happiest efforts, and concluded with expressing a belief that the efforts of the friends of the Union would be soon crowned with success, and that before forty-eight hours the glad announcement would go trembling over the wires that the cause of compromise and concession had triumphed, and that the Union would be restored again to its prestine glory.

After a handsome collation, the committee called upon Senator Douglas at his residence. The call was unexpected, but the members were none the less hospitably or cordially entertained. The Hon. George W. Brewer, of Franklin in a brief but beautiful and eloquent address, explained the object of the visit, and paid a high compliment to the patriotic efforts of the distinguished Senator in behalf of the Constitution and the Union.

Judge Douglas responded in his usual happy and ready manner, and expressed a wish that party differences and factional controversies should be merged in an earnest effort for the common good of the country and for the preservation of our institutions. His remarks were received with heartfelt enthusiasm; and the committe, delighted with this reception, proceeded to call upon Senator Cameron, as a mark of their approval of his expression of a willingness to unite with conservative men on some plan of conciliation.—That gentleman was, however, not to be found at his residence—probably in conference with the President elect—and the members, after a kind reception by the ladies of his family, returned to their rooms at the National Hotel.

They have expressed themselves highly gratified by the Uniform kindness with which they have been treated since their arrival in the city. We believe that the course of the convention in sending this able and intelligent body of gentlemen on so worthy a mission has been productive of many good results. It was a very happy conception, and it has been handsomely and faithfully executed.

RECEPTION of the INAUGURAL IN THE VARIOUS CITIES.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, March 5.—The Republican press are highly pleased with the Inaugural, while the Democratic papers consider it certain to cause the secession of the Border States.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 5.—The President's Inaugural was published in extras yesterday afternoon, and sought after with great avidity by persons of all parties. The *Republican* (Douglas Democrat) newspaper says: "We fail to see in it any disposition to sweep party platforms and party politics away, but its guarded words and studied sentences seem to have been prompted by some idea of meeting the expectations of the Republicans, who elected him. We hoped for a more conservative, more conciliatory expression of sentiment. Much will depend upon putting into practice the ideas advanced that will test the question, be it one of expediency or right, whether the forts can be held or retaken and the revenues collected without bloodshed."

The *Democrat* (Republican) says: "We can only say this morning that meets the highes expectations of the country, both in the point of statesmanship and patriotism, and that its effect on the public mind cannot be other than salutary in the highest degree.

The *News* (Bell and Everett) defers making any comment.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, March 5—The Inaugural was received by telegraph and published in extras at 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. It is well received by all parties, and with few exceptions, regarded as a very sensible and judicious document, producing a most favorable impression. As could have done and be consistent with his duty and his official oath, and in doing so he has mingled mildness with firmness admirably.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 5.—The Border Slave States' men almost generally condemn the Inaugural. There is, however, a difference of opinion among them, some saying that it is capable of two constructions—war and peace—and that it remains to be seen what policy Mr. Lincoln will pursue.

The Republicans endorse the Inaugural, nearly all enthusiastically.—Other classes regard the Inaugural favorably.

IN TENNESSEE.

Louisville, March 5.—The opinions in relation to the Inaugural, at Nashville, are unfavorable. It is believed that the President is determined to retake the forts forcibly, and collect the revenue. Opinions are unsettled by the manner it was received at Washington, and the people are awaiting the document in full.

Knoxville, March 5.—President Lincoln's Inaugural is universally condemned, and, if correctly reported, will induce Tennessee to fight him to the bitter end.

IN MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA.

At Jackson and Columbus, Miss., and Tescumbia, Alabama, the people consider it to be a declaration of war.

At Vicksburg, Mississippi, it is regarded unfavorably, and generally considered a silly production.

IN LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, March 5.—The Inaugural is most generally condemned.

IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, March 5.—The Union men are rather favorably impressed by the language of the Inaugural, while sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy think it a declaration of war.

IN VIRGINIA.

Alexandria, March 5.—The *Gazette* (Union) says that the Inaugural is not such a one as it wished, nor such as will probably conciliate or satisfy those whom the President speaks of as dissatisfied in the South.

The *Sentinel* (Secession) says that the positions taken are a declaration of war, laying down doctrines which would reduce the Southern section to the unquestioned dominion of the North as a section.

The Richmond *Whig* (Conservative) says that the policy indicated towards the seceding States will meet with stern, unyielding resistance by the united South.

The *Enquirer* (Secession) says that no action of our Convention can now maintain the peace, and Virginia must fight.

The Richmond *Dispatch* remarks that every Border State ought to go out within twenty-four hours.

Despatches from Staunton, Va., say that the Inaugural is received with universal dissatisfaction, and resistance to coercion is the feeling of all parties.

Petersburg, Va., March 5.—The reception of the Inaugural has created intense excitement. Hundreds, hitherto for the Union, avow boldly for revolution, if the Convention does not immediately pass a secession ordinance.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS.	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
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THE NEWS.

HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—There is very little doubt that the President intends conferring upon Hon. John J. Crittenden the position of Supreme Judge of the United States, in the vacancy for which Judge Black was nominated.

THE PRESIDENT DECLARES THAT HIS INAUGURAL MEANS PEACE.—President Lincoln said to a Southern gentleman, who called on him to know how his inaugural was to be understood, that it meant peace.

MISSOURI CONVENTION.—The State is for the Union. The Convention, by a resolution, declared secession a dangerous political heresy. A resolution was also unanimously adopted tendering the thanks of the Convention to Senators Crittenden and Douglas for their efforts to procure peace for their distracted country.

WARLIKE.—A Montgomery correspondent says: Mallory, the Secretary of the Navy, is making preparations for war on a large scale. The city and the military are quite gay. President Davis has taken a splendid white house here.

TREASON ENDORSED.—The Legislature of Lousiana has passed a series of resolutions approving of the conduct of Gen. Twiggs in surrendering the property of the Federal Government to the Texas authorities.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.—A despatch from Montgomery, Ala., dated the 8th, states that the army bill had passed. The Committee reported that 50,000 men will soon be ready to take the field.

PREPARING TO ATTACK FORT SUMTER.—The Charleston *Courier* of Thursday last says the works in the harbor have made formidable progress within the past few days, under the direction of Gen. Beauregard, in whose charge the attack on Fort Sumter has been placed. Three soldiers, whose terms of enlistment had expired, left Fort Sumter on Wednesday.

the speech of Mr. Douglas in the Senate on the Inaugural of Mr. Lincoln. Senator Douglas is a patriot of the highest order. He is for the Union, and has buried the partizan in the patriot, and will cheerfully support the President in every measure he may put forward to save the country from civil war

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A few days before the expiration of Mr. Buchanan's term, he nominated to the Senate, Jeremiah S. Black for Justice of the Supreme Court. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination of Mr. Black, leaving the seat vacant to be filled by Mr. Lincoln. We have no tears to shed over the defeat of Mr. Jeremiah S. He was one of the most proscriptive men in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and he can now take a back seat with those he persecuted when he had it in his power to do so.

ADDITIONAL PATRONAGE.—By the passage of the bills organizing the Territories of Dacotah, Colorado, and Nevada, the President will be called upon to appoint three Governors, three secretaries, nine judges, three district attorneys, three United States marshals, three registers and three receivers, and three surveyors general. Additional land districts were also created in Oregon and Washington Territory by the last Congress, which will require two new registers and two new receivers of the public lands.

President Lincoln's Cabinet.

On the fifth the Senate remained in secret session for an hour and a half, and confirmed the following Cabinet appointments, which had been made by the President:

Secretary of State—William H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.
Secretary of War—Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of Navy—Gideon J. Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of Interior—Caleb Smith, of Indiana.
Post Master General—Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.
Attorney General—Edward Bates, of Missouri.

The votes by which these appointments were confirmed were unanimous for all except Mr. Bates and Mr. Blair, four or five votes being cast against each, that many objecting to them because they were unwilling that any men from the slave States should go into the Cabinet.

☞ The shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Parkesburg, Chester county, are about to be closed and their contents removed to the new shops of the company, at Harrisburg.

The Treason of Twiggs.

No act, says the *Doylestown Democrat*, in the insane rebellion which is now going on in the Southern States, has been received with as much indignation and disgust by the American people, as the treason of Gen. Twiggs. He was in command of the department of Texas, and had under him a force of nearly three thousand men, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, stationed at some dozen posts. He was not only entrusted with the command of these troops, and the protection of a long line of frontier, but the government had confided to his care public property worth about one and a half millions of dollars. He was an old officer, having served in the army since 1812, and the United States had raised him from an humble position to one of influence. In view of these facts, he deliberately betrayed his trust and committed treason. Not satisfied with covering himself with infamy, he has agreed to turn over his officers and men to the State of Texas as prisoners of war, subjecting them to the most humiliating terms. How much his conduct finds a parallel in that of Benedict Arnold, who negotiated with the British to surrender to them West Point with the garrison and dependencies. By this act he has not only made himself a *traitor* to his country, but proved to the world that he is a *cowardly villain*, and as such will be considered by all honorable men. Had he been an honest man, he would have resigned his commission, but that would have prevented him stealing the public property, and thus defeated part of his designs. We see it stated that Captain Reynolds, Quarter Master at San Antonio, has turned over the stores at that place, to the enemy, and joined the rebels. He is a fit subject for treason, and the service will be well rid of him. He was dismissed a few years ago for rascality in office, and re-instated by Mr. Buchanan.—We do not believe that the officers under Twiggs will agree to his treasonable arrangements. What say the veteran Bonneville, the gallant Nichols, Brooks, McCook? They will never become traitors to their country and their flag. As for Twiggs the brand of *traitor* and *coward* is indelibly stamped upon him, and future ages will only remember him when they think of Arnold.

Who Are Abolitionists?

The late vote in the House of Representatives at Washington, upon the Corwin amendment to the Constitution, shows codclusively who, of that body are Abolitionists:

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United ring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE XII.—"That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions therein, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State."

The above was the joint resolution voted upon; which is a proposition so fair and just, as well as necessary to restore peace to the country, that we cannot see how any reasonable and honest-minded man could oppose it. We have the right to charge those who voted against it with being Abolitionists in the true sense of the word, and in favor of Congress abolishing slavery in the Southern States. We did not believe that sixty-five members of that body would dare place themselves upon this revolutionary platform, and outrage the opinion and patriotism of the country. Here are their names—let them be remembered:

NAYS.—Messrs. Alley, Ashley, Beale, Bingham, BLAIR, Blake, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Conkling, Dawes, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hickman, Hindmand, Hutchins, Irvine, Kellogg, of Michigan, Leach, of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, Pettit, Potter, Pottle, Edwin R. Reynolds, Royce, Sedgwick, Somes, Spinner, Stevens, Stewart, of Penn'a., Tappan, Tompkins, Train, Vanderveer, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn, of Wisconsin, Washburn, of Illinois, Wells, Wilson and Woodruff—65.

They are about the same who voted for Blake's abolition resolution last winter. Among those who opposed the Corwin amendment, we regret to find Mr. Blair, the Republican member from this district. We do not believe he presents the sentiments of his party, for we have already heard indignation expressed among his own political friends at his vote. He has listened to the no-compromise, radical teaching of the *Tribune*, and thus been precipitated into the black gulf of Abolitionism.

☞ A young lady in Jersey City died a few days since from improperly treating frozen feet. She had been skating on Central Park, where her feet were frozen, and returning home put them in hot water, which caused mortification, the loss of her feet, and death within eight days. Skaters and others finding their feet or hands frozen should rub them with snow, if procurable, or water as icy cold as possible.

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

Texas.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR HOUSTON DECLARING TEXAS OUT OF THE UNION —ACTION OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 8.—On the 4th inst. the State Convention adopted an ordinance declaration Texas out of the Union, such being the will of the people of the State, and Gov. Houston has issued a proclamation to that effect.

The complete returns of the election give the secession ordinance a majority of 28,000 votes in the 31,500 votes that were cast.

The Convention has also passed an ordinance authorizing the election of delegates to represent the State in the Congress of the Provisional Government.

Also, an ordinance declaring that vessels sent by the Federal Government shall not be seized.

It is said that Governor Houston will neither resign his office nor take the oath of allegiance under the new Government.

The Convention is engaged in the discussion of an ordinance defining treason.

McCulloch has sent a detachment to guard the upper forts.

The Southern Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 10.—The transactions of the Congress yesterday were in secret session. It is understood that the permanent Constitution will be completed to-night or on Monday, and a recess will follow.

It is also reported that the announcement of a commission to Europe is premature, and it is believed that none will be confirmed until the conference with the Federal Government at Washington is concluded.

The Alabama Convention has adopted an ordinance transferring the army operations to the Provisional Government, with the arms and munitions of war acquired from the United States. It also transfers the authority over the forts and arsenals to the Confederacy.

Letter from Major Anderson---The Cabinet and Fort Sumter.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

An official letter from Major Anderson, received on Saturday, says he had only fifteen days subsistence and wood on hand. The question has therefore arisen with the administration whether reinforcements shall be attempted, or the fort abandoned.—The latter course, it is thought, will be adopted, from inevitable necessity, by the advice of Lieut. General Scott.—There is, however, a conflict of opinion among the Republicans on this question and no conclusions have been arrived at in the Cabinet council.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., March 10—The majority of the Committee on Federal Relations made a report, in part recommending that the Border States hold a conference to determine their future action, and to oppose coercion.

Ex-Governor Wise submitted a minority report, giving a list of demands, requesting the States to give answers by October next, and in the meantime that every step be taken to preserve the peace, and that neither the Government nor the seceded States shall commence hostilities, the Government retaining only a sufficient force in the port, signed by three members, for the passage of an ordinance of secession.

Mr. Barbour, of Culpeper, presented a minority report, declaring that the Government must immediately adopt measures to afford the people of the slaveholding States full constitutional assurance of their safety in continuing further association with them under the common Government. Also, recommending the Convention to appoint commissioners to confer with the authorities of the Confederate States.

The majority report embraces a series of resolutions. The first re-affirms the doctrine of State rights; the second declares that any interference with slavery by the Federal or other authorities, or by the people, is contrary to the Constitution, and offensive and dangerous; the third condemns the formation of geographical or sectional parties; the fourth demands a fair partition of the Territories, and equal protection therein; the fifth declares that in a time of profound peace with other nations, as now exists, and when no symptoms of domestic insurrection appear, it is unwise, impolitic, and offensive to accumulate within the limits of a State interested in the irritating pending questions of the deepest importance an unusual amount of troops and munitions of war; the sixth indulges the hope of a restoration of the Union and fraternal feelings; the seventh recommends the repeal of all unfriendly and unconstitutional legislation and proper amendments of the Constitution; the eighth concedes the right of States to withdraw for just causes; the ninth alludes to the position of the Federal Government as disclaiming any power under the Constitution, to recognize the withdrawal of States; the tenth, without expressing any opinion of the power, desires to confer upon the Government the powers necessary to deal peaceably with the questions involved, and, if necessary, to recognize the separate independence of the seceding States; to make treaties, and to pass laws as the separation may make proper. The eleventh recommends the people of the sister States to respond, at their earliest convenience, to the foregoing positions and amendments to the Constitution to be proposed hereafter, and in the event that Virginia fails to obtain satisfactory responses from the non-slaveholding States, she will feel compelled to resume her sovereignty, and throw herself upon her reserved rights; the twelfth makes it an indispensible condition that a peaceful policy should be adopted towards the seceded States—no attempt to reinforce or recapture the forts, or exact the payment of imposts upon commerce, or any measure calculated to provoke hostilities; the thirteenth declares that the Convention would regard any hostile action on either side as hurtful, unfriendly, and as leaving Virginia free to determine her future policy; the fourteenth recommends a Conference of the Border Slave States at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the last Monday of May.

The foregoing resolutions do not, probably, fully meet the approval of the Union members, because the legal right of secession is apparently recognized.

Special Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1861.

Mr. Dixon, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution that the usual number of copies of the President's Inaugural be printed.

DEBATE ON THE INAUGURAL.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, said that, in voting for the resolution, he did not wish to be understood as endorsing the positions of the Inaugural. If he understood it correctly, for all of it was dark and obscure, the purpose which seemed to stand out clearly and directly, if carried out, would lead to a war against the Confederated States. The policy indicated was therefore unwise, and should be avoided. The President expressly declares that he intends to treat the States as if they were all in the Union, and regards the acts of secession as mere nullities. Certain States claim to be independent, and if the President acts as he enunciates, there can be no result except a collision between them and the Federal Government. It is plain and unmistakable that he intends to occupy and possess the forts, arsenals, etc., in those seceded States, when we know this can be done by dispossesing the State authorities. The collections of the revenues therein must also lead to a collision of arms. After we declared our independence of Great Britain, nobody supposed the colonies would pay taxes; in fact, they refused to pay before the declaration of independence. He repeated that if the President's policy should be carried out, there must inevitably be war.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, could not consent that the Senator's remarks should go unanswered. He had read the inaugural carefully, with a view of understanding what the policy of the Administration is to be as therein indicated. It is characterized by great ability and with great directness. On certain points a critical analysis is necessary to arrive at the true construction. He had partially made such an analysis, and had come to the conclusion that it was a peace, rather than a war message. He had examined it candidly and critically, and thought there was no foundation for a different opinion; on the contrary, there is a distinct pledge that the policy of the Administration shall be conducted exclusively with a reference to a peaceful solution of our national difficulties. It is true the President indicates a certain line of policy, so to be conducted as to lead to a peaceful solution, but it was not as explicit as he (Mr. Douglas) desired.

He then quoted from the inaugural in support of his position saying that, unless the means be furnished, the President cannot execute the laws.—He thought the President, in his remarks on this subject, was referring to the future action of Congress giving him power to enforce obedience to them. The President must have been aware that in 1832 a law was passed to enable Jackson to enforce the revenue laws in the port of Charleston. The act expired in two years. Was it to be supposed that Mr. Lincoln thought he had more power without than Jackson had with the aid of legislation? He repeated, that when the President pledges himself to collect the revenues and enforce the laws, unless Congress withholds the requisite means, he is to be understood that his act is dependent [illegible] tion of the inaugural; for the President says he shall perform his duty so far as practicable, unless his rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some manner direct the contrary.

The President further says: "The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere." The President does not say that he will take possession of the forts, but that he will hold, occupy, and possess them, This was equivocal language; but he did not condemn the President for it. Beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be an invasion, no using of force among the people anywhere. If it is the duty of the President to enforce the revenue laws, it is his duty to enforce the other laws. It cannot be justified that the revenue laws should be enforced, and all the other laws which afford protection, as a compensation for taxes, shall not be enforced.

He thought there were two points in which they could find a solution of these doubts. The President says: "Where the hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object." The President draws a distinction between the exterior localities. If he has power in the one case, he has the power in the other. If it is his duty in the one case to enforce the law, it is his duty in the other. There was no provision of law which authorizes a distinction in this respect between the places in the interior and on the seaboard.

This brought him to the construction of another clause—the most important of all, and the key to the whole policy; but he was rejoiced when he read it. He invited attention to it as showing conclusively that the President is pledged to a policy which looks to a peaceful solution of our difficulties, and against all others. He says: "The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my discretion will be exercised according to the circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections." In other words, the President says that if the collection of revenue will lead to a peaceful solution, then it will be collected. If the abandonment of such collection will have that effect, then it will be abandoned. So of the forts and arsenals in the seceded States.—He will recapture or not recapture them, and will reinforce or not reinforce Forts Sumter and Pickens. He is pledged, in either case, to a peaceful policy and acting with this view. If this is not the true construction, why was there not inserted a pledge to use coercion, retake the forts, recapture the arsenals, collect the revenue, enforce the laws, unless there was attached to each one a condition on which the pledge was to be carried out? But the pledge is only to do it in order to secure a peaceful solution, and for no other cause.

He submitted the question whether or not the friends of peace have not much to rejoice at. The inaugural was much more conservative than he had anticipated. It was more pacific and conciliatory than he had predicted. He repeated, that, after a careful examination and analysis, he was clearly of the opinion that the Administration stands pledged to a peaceful solution, and will do no act that would lead to war, and not change its policy unless necessary to preserve peace. He thought the President had stated the cause of the trouble, clearly and had indicated a remedy.

The President, in a manner peculiar to himself, proceeeds to show what did not produce the troubles. Mr. Douglas here quoted from the inaugural, adding that according to this it was the attempt to prohibit slavery or protect slavery in the Territories in the absence of express Constitution provision for either purpose. If the President has truly stated the cause, what is the remedy? It is to adopt a constitutional provision on the subject.—The President speaks of such an amendment as to define the power of Congress over the subject. He gives us to understand that there never can be peace until the question is settled, and that it cannot be settled except by an amendment to the Constitution.

The President stands pledged to let the people decide on the mode of amendment. He will not interfere.—He will not oppose it. If the the people say that Congress shall protect slavery everywhere, the President is pledged not to oppose it; and so, if the people say slavery shall not be protected everywhere. If they shall incorporate the Crittenden proposition, he will not oppose it. He is in favor of such amendments as will settle the question forever by express provisions of the Constitution, leaving the people to decide what amendmens shall be made, and he will accept them cheerfully.

Taking this to be the meaning of the proposition, he (Mr. Douglas) found in it much cause for encouragement. In the first place, it was peaceful, and not aggressive. The President will do no act of aggression; but all his conduct will be with a view to a peaceful solution. In the second place, as the difficulty is owing to the absence of any express provision of the Constitution on the slavery question in the Territories, he will advocate that the people change that instrument. Whatever departure Mr. Lincoln has made from his party platform should be taken as an act of patriotism, and not as an act of infidelity.

If he understood him, Mr. Lincoln had sunk the partisan in the patriot, and was entitled for this to the thanks of all conservative men. He did not want it to be inferred that he sympathized with the Administration, or in any contingency that he and the President would be associated. He expected to oppose his Administration on those great principles which separated parties in former times; but on questions looking to the present Union, the subject of slavery by an amendment to the Constitution, if he understood the President's true meaning, he was with him. He believed that he had put the proper construction on these parts of the inaugural, and he believed the President was going to live up to it. He would not surrender this opinion until there should be reasons to change it.

The Union cannot be preserved by war—cannot be maintained by blood. It can only be done by peaceful means, and future difficulties can be prevented only by constitutional amendments to settle the slavery question by express provision. These two remedies are clearly marked out by the President in the inaugural. He would ask the Administration to live up to the line of policy here indicated. So far from taking any political advantage, he would commend the act as one of high patriotism—while he dissented from the President, and would maintain his own opposition on all other questions.

News from Europe.

The steamship Bremen at New York brings dates from Southampton to the 20th ult. There is nothing of striking interest. On the 18th, the Palmertson Ministry experienced a defeat in the House of Commons, a motion for a modification of the income tax so as to secure more perfect equality, having carried by the opposition. On the previous evening, Lord John Russell had laid before the House the actual state of negotiations in regard to the maritime rights of belligerents, referring to the undetermined attitude of the American Government on the subject. The Conferences on the Syrian question were opened at Paris, where news had been received of new persecutions commenced against the Christians in Cochin China. The Bonaparte case had been decided adversely to the American claimants. The Italian Parliament assembled on the 18th, and was opened by the King in person, in a brief, judicious and courageous speech, which the London *Times* refers to with warm commendation. Francis II was about to leave Rome with his family for Bavaria. At Rome the National movement was under full headway; the streets were nightly illuminated in rejoicing at the fall of Gaeta, and the immediate overthrow of the Papal Government was anticipated. A similar demonstration at Naples had caused a riot, in which the residence of the Spanish Ambassador was assaulted by the mob. The commercial news by this arrival is not cheerful. Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions were all languid and tending to a decline, while Consols were quoted at 91¼@91¾.

SEVEN DEATHS IN A FAMILY.—A family named Pate, residing in Spotsylvania county, Va., near the Orange county line, has lost seven children by diptheria, within the last three weeks. The father and mother have thus been bereft of their entire offspring, the youngest, dying last.

☞ The Maine Senate has passed the bill to repeal the Personal Liberty Act, by a vote of yeas 17, nays 10.

Office-Hunting.

Among the most serious evils that afflict our country is the prevailing mania for office, which forms one of the most striking characteristics of the American people, and which seems to be an inevitable accompaniment of our free Government and frequent political revolutions. It is desirable that men should be willing and anxious to serve the nation when their aid is needed; but a serious loss is entailed upon the community at large, and particularly upon the mass of individuals personally interested, by the valuable time which is annually squandered, fortunes spent, bright business prospects blasted, and honorable and lucrative employments shamefully neglected, and virtually abandoned, by those who, in grasping at an unsubstantial shadow of official preferment, sacrifice valuable realities. Now that a new Administration has been established in power, a general change among those who hold subordinate positions is naturally anticipated; and for every desirable place in its gift there will be a host of applicants, nine-tenths of whom must, in the natural course of things, be disappointed, and with their hearts filled with mortification, regret the ardor with which they have pursued an *ignis fatuus* through miry bogs and quicksands. Thousands of young men commit the gravest error of their lives by basing their prospects upon a hope of obtaining what they deem desirable appointments by their zealous support of the party to which they are attached. They are often as unfortunate if their anticipations are realized as if they are unsuccessful, because in a few fleeting years a new political change is effected, and after having become to a great extent unfitted for the ordinary pursuits of life, they are unceremoniously ousted from their coveted posts. In the lottery of politics there are few prizes and many blanks, and while the former are occasionally drawn, the great body of expectants obtain the latter. It is perhaps idle to attempt to caution the thousands of active partisans who are now busily engaged in preparing their petitions, soliciting the aid of influential friends, and playing in the most approved style the role supplicants and courtiers, of the certain discomfiture which in most instances awaits them. There is an attraction about their pursuit which cannot easily be resisted. The list of national offices in the Blue Book looms up like a sparkling placer before them, from which they will be sure to enrich themselves, if, like California miners, they can establish better "claims" than any of their competitors. Free rein is given to their ambition and their imagination. The former in many cases leads to aspirations which are ridiculously disproportioned to their actual talents and political position, and the latter induces them to magnify their importance and to discern prospects of success which have no real existence.

While Washington is thronged with hosts of eager office-seekers—rendered, perhaps, more numerous than on any former occasion, on account of the radical change which is anticipated, and the large number of persons thrown out of their usual employments by the prevailing business derangement—it seems that Montgomery, too, as the seat of the "new Confederacy" of the [illegible] is swarming with applicants for the positions which will be created in the various departments of the rebel Government. It is not improbable that among the other motives which have induced the Secessionists to percipitate a revolution has been a desire to provide offices for themselves and friends at the expense of the people of the South. At all events, the unusual spectacle of *two* capitals filled with *two* sets of place-hunters is now presented, and never before did our country contain so many men who were eager to quarter themselves upon its treasuries.—*The Press.*

The New Tariff Bill.

The new Tariff bill is expected to yield an increased revenue of $10,920,840 on the principal imports.

For the last year the importation of woolens amounted to $37,937,000, and the duties to $8,155,000. The estimate is that the bill will increase these duties $2,276,000. The importation of silks for the last year amounted to $30,767,000, and the duty to $5,589,000. The estimated increase under the new tariff is $2,312,000. The importations last year of manufacturers of flax and hemp, amounted to $11,505,000, and the duty is $1,728,000. The estimated increase of duty is $575,500. The importation of iron, and the manufactures of iron, amounted to $18,726,000 for the last year, and the duty to $4,458,000. The estimated increase under the present bill is $1,123,500. The importations of wines for the last year amounted to $4,775,000, and at the present rate of duty—30 per cent.,—the revenue was $1,434,000. We have put it at 40 per cent., which, of course, gives an increase of $477,000. The importation of brandies for the last year was $3,937,000, and the duties amounted to $1,181,000. The increase under the present bill would be $1,347,000. The importations of cottons amounted to over $27,000,000 last year, and the duties exceeded $6,500,000. On the vast variety of fabrics of mixed goods, clothing &c., the increase is estimated at $849,000. These leading articles amount to about $200,000,000 of dutiable goods, leaving $79,000,000 of mixed; a vast variety on which the estimated increase is 4 per cent., making $3,160,000.

The total gains, therefore, on this estimate are $13,764,840. Deduct from this the reduction on sugar and molasses—$2,843,000—and it would leave an increase of $10,920,840.

Proposed Amendment of the Constitution

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution has obtained the requisite two-thirds majority of both Houses of Congress, and will be submitted to the States for their ratification:

Article XIII. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State.

The Inaugural at Charleston.

[From the Charleston Courier, March 5th.]

THE IMPORTANT INAUGURAL.—The anxiously expected Inaugural of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was pronounced on Monday, in the city of Washington, amid a bristling array of bayonets, masses of military mercenaries, and all the appliances of awe, and power, and intimidation with which despots are wont to assume the reins It was for America and for free elective institutions, a novel inauguration—the first, and we devoutly trust, the last of its kind.

* * * * * *

We find but a revamping of quotations from party platforms and railway declarations, and virtually nothing more.

In view of the solemn, practical fact that seven States, including two of the original founders of the Union and the Constitution, have dissolved, severally, connections with that Constitution, we find the President elect repeating the stale truisms of Northern school-boys concerning the indissoluble perpetuity of the Union.

Office-holders, in big wigs, and with solemn utterance, proclaimed the same doctrines eighty years ago concerning the indissoluble allegiance of the American colonies to the Crown, and the Divine right of King, Lords, and Commons.

It was established and proven that the separation of the Colonies from the Crown could not be effected—it was, at least, proven to the satisfaction of a large majority of the dominant section and empire.

The result is before the world in a grand movement which showed that State maxims of traditional interest or kingcraft stood repealed before the free voice of an intelligent, brave, and resolute people.

We shall not quote passages of this inaugural to express our dissent from our assertions and sentiments in detail. We refer our readers, for the present, to the words and the text, repeating our opinion that its utterances fall far below the demands of the occasion, and give a crowning proof of the total want of qualification in the Northern President elect, even could we admit him the possession of the proper motives and purposes.

The Union, as it was in 1856, cannot be preserved or restored, or reconstructed, according to the plan indicated in this ill-omened inaugural, and if any Union of all the States once united could be established, or preserved, under such a policy, it would be to the deadly injury of both sections, and to the utter extermination of all vital principles and essential elements of republican limited government.

We have too much faith in our race and history, and in the lessons of our fathers, and of the founders of Anglo-American liberties, to believe that this inaugural can be accepted as the sense of the American people, North or South. If it means anything deviating from the lamentably anomalous and pitiable condition which marked the expiring weeks of the preceding Administration, it means war to the extent of President Lincoln's powers or influence. It is our wisest and best policy to accept it as a declaration of war, and to await only for our own opportunities of meeting that issue which, before Heaven and Earth, we can proclaim was not of our seeking. The people of the South will read, judge, and act for themselves, their sires and their posterity, and they must act soon.

The men who went to war against a preamble, and those who went to war for the rights of seamen, without owning a ship, and the men who marked Buena Vista and Contreras and Chepultepec, in the list of great battles, are prepared to do and suffer much in defence or search of honor, but they are not prepared for that most vulgar, irresponsible, and odious of all governments, the absolutism of an accidental majority—and that is the result of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, if acted out in the shaping of political destiny. We believe that a large portion of the North will not suffer such a result—we know that the South will not.

Let the argument proceed to the next logical and necessary steps—an appeal to arms. We are as well ready as any free people can ever be expected to be found in advance of the actual onset, and that argument, once applied, will bring us new forces and resources. We are ready."

The Southern Confederacy.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth, two of the representatives from the Southern Confederacy, are daily expecting their colleague, Mr. Roman.

Much solicitude is expressed as to the termination of their business with the Government.

Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth have as yet made no official communication to the Administration, owing to the sickness of Secretary Seward, and an informal intimation that a little time would be agreeable.

The commissioners have been actively occupied since their arrival in consultation, and unofficial intercourse having reference to the object of their mission.

THE STRUGGLE FOR PLACE.—A Washington correspondent of *The Press* of Monday, says:

"Now that the curiosity-mongers have quitted the hotels and the Avenue, and have gone home freighted with the pleasant memories of the inauguration, and the crowning fete of the Union ball, the arrivals have been mainly from the anxious expectants of office—patriots eagerly desirous to serve their country for any given amount of compensation. The monetary crisis has doubtless contributed to swell the throng of place-seekers, who come up to the capital from all quarters of the country.

These patriotic gentlemen must learn to possess their souls in patience, and not give way too suddenly to their feelings. The fiast changes will be made in the Public Departments, as the Chiefs of the different Bureaus wish to be certain that they are surrounded by men faithful to the Constitution and the Union, and not by traitors in disguise. It will be some time before the business of the Departments will move along smoothly, and, until this takes place, the appointments in the customs, post office, Mint, navy-yards, and other public places, will not be made.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Mar. 13, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ **Every Subscriber to The Globe is requested to act as Agent to extend its circulation and usefulness.** ☜

We are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and with the assistance of our subscribers we know we can be put in possession of the means to do so. We want every subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring for us additional patronage, but also in putting us in possession of all the local news of the county of interest to the general reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons would be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with increased patronage we would be enabled to give a better paper. We cannot afford to put THE GLOBE at less than $1.50 a year, and to enable us to deal honestly with all men we must demand the subscription yearly or half yearly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us through the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing the same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our friends to make an effort to increase our patronage.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Connected with THE GLOBE, we have a Job Office furnished with a more extensive assortment of the latest style of types and materials than can be found in any other county town in the State. Our work compares favorably with any done in the cities. We have four presses, which enables us to put out *all kinds of job work with dispatch* and at reasonable prices.

PUBLIC SALES.

[Advertised in "THE GLOBE," or for which bills have been printed.]

Real Estate.

On Thursday, March 14th, on the premises, a tract of land in Tell township, estate of Geo. Wilson, Esq., dec'd.

On Thursday, March 14th, on the premises, a lot of ground in Brady township, estate of Arthur Adamson, dec'd,

Homes for the Industrious, in Illinois, at private sale.

Personal Property.

On Friday, March 15th, at the Nurseries of Messrs. Taylor & Cremer, in Huntingdon, a large variety of choice apple, peach, and other fruit trees.

On Wednesday, March 20th, at the residence of George Sprankle, near, Waterstreet, horses, colts, milch cows, young cattle, and stock hogs.

On Wednesday 20th of March, at the Exchange Hotel, in Huntingdon, all the Hotel Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, &c., &c. Also, one splendid Piano.

On Friday March 22d, at the late residence of Andrew Allison, dec'd., in Henderson township, horses, cows, young cattle, hogs. Also, grain by the bushel and grain in the ground. Also farming utensils, and household and kitchen furniture.

On Tuesday 26th March, at the residence of Samuel Hess in Henderson township, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, and farming utensils.

DEATH OF WILLIAM AND JOHN COLDER.—WILLIAM COLDER, Sr., died at his residence in Harrisburg on Tuesday morning of last week, at the advanced age of 73 years. Mr. Colder came to Harrisburg in 1812, and commenced life in the capacity of a stage-driver.—By frugality and industry, he soon entered a more enlarged field of operations, and became a stage proprietor, and eventually was largely interested in the canal packets, from the day they first were placed upon the canal until the railroad crushed them out.—When the enterprises in which he had taken such an active part expired, by the force of circumstances, Mr. Colder invested his profits in real estate in and adjoining Harrisburg, much of which has trebled in value.

Mr. Colder was always regarded as a good, moral, straight-forward, honest man, who had few enemies—but many friends. He lived a few years over the time allotted to man, and leaves behind him three children to mourn his loss.

JOHN COLDER died in Harrisburg on Saturday evening last. He went to that city to attend the funeral of his brother. Immediately on his arrival there he was taken seriously ill. His disease was consumption, with which he had been afflicted for some years. Mr. Colder removed to this county from Lewistown several years ago, and since then his best efforts had been given to the improvement of his farm and stock. There are few, if any, as good farmers in the county. He had the confidence and respect too of all who knew him, and his death will be a loss, not only to his family, but to the farming interest of the whole county. The age of Mr. Colder was 65 years, 11 months and 21 days.

The remains of Mr. Colder were brought to this place yesterday noon, and the funeral took place at one o'clock from the residence of Mr. J. Kinney McCahan.

THEY WONDER HOW WE DID IT.—Last week we issued the President's Inaugural Address in *The Globe* in advance of the Tuesday morning's city daily papers. Of course we were ahead of all our brothers of the country press. Our readers should remember that *The Globe* establishment is no longer a one-horse concern. Our rapidly increasing list of subscribers speaks most favorably for *The Globe*.

EASTER.—This annual Festival occurs this year on the last day of March. Easter was celebrated by our pagan ancestors in April, as a festival in honor of *Eostre*, the Saxon goddess of love, or Venus of the North. It is now observed by the Christian church as a festival in commemoration of our Savior's resurrection, and answers to the Passover of the Hebrews.

FRUIT TREES.—We invite the particular attention of farmers and others to the sale of Fruit Trees which will commence at Taylor & Cremer's Nurseries in this place on Friday next.—See advertisement.

VARIETY ENVELOPES, containing a fine assortment of commercial and fancy note paper, letter and note envelopes, steel pens, etc., at wholesale prices, for 25 cents. Prepared and for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store,

REMOVAL.—The *Journal & American* printing office has been removed to the business part of the town, a few doors west of *The Globe* office.

A NEW STYLE OF NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES—"red, white and blue"—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD.—Just received at Lewis' Book Store, a new article of writing fluid. It costs but a trifle more and is much superior to any writing inks,

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CASSVILLE, March 5, 1861.

FRIEND LEWIS:—I seat myself once more to fulfill my promise of "more anon." There is nothing, however, of much importance to chronicle. The humane citizens of Cassville and vicinity held a meeting in the "Old School House" on Tuesday evening last, to raise means to aid the sufferers in Kansas; but there not being a full turnout the meeting was postponed to meet on Friday evening last. They met on that evening again, and were called to order by the appointment of A. W. Evans, Esq., as President. Dr. H. L. Brown was then chosen Secretary. A very eloquent address was delivered by Rev. J. A. Coleman, in behalf of the sufferers in Kansas.—A committee of seven was appointed, and authorized to collect money to be forwarded to John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, for transmission to Kansas.—

The secession excitement here is gradually dying away.

The schools in this township have all closed. The borough school closes this week.

We have been enjoying very fine weather here for the last week or so. The two last days have been cold and blustery with some snow. To-night is pretty cold.

When anything of any importance transpires in this "neck o' timber," I will let you know. OCCASIONAL.

Mr. Buchanan at Home.

LANCASTER, March 6.—Mr. Buchanan was received here this afternoon by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens. The civil and military procession was several squares in length. The arrival of the special train was greeted with a national salute of thirty-four guns and the ringing of bells. Mr. Buchanan is accompanied by Miss Harriet Lane and Miss Hetty Parker. The procession was composed of the Mayor and City Councils, the firemen, Fencibles and Jackson Rifles, and large delegations from the country. It halted at Centre Square, when Mr. Preston, on behalf of the Baltimore City Guards, made a neat speech, handing Mr. Buchanan over to Mayor Sanderson.

MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY TO THE MAYOR.

Mr. Buchanan replied substantially as follows:

My old neighbors, friends and fellow-citizens:—I have not language to express the feelings which swell in my heart on this occasion; I do most cordially thank you for this demonstration of your personal kindness to an old man who comes back to you, ere long to lay his bones at rest with your fathers. And here let me say, that having visited almost every clime under the sun, my heart has ever turned to Lancaster as the spot where I would wish to live and die, and be buried.—When yet a young man, in far remote Russia, my heart was still with your fathers—my friends and neighbors in good old Lancaster. (Applause.)

And although I have always been true to you, I have not been half so true to you as you have been to me.—Your fathers took me up when a young man, and fostered and cherished me through many long years. All these have passed away, and I stand before you to-day as a man living in a second generation. (A voice—I saw you mount your horse when you marched to Baltimore, in 1812.) I feel with all my heart, though in the midst of posterity, that these sons are manifesting the same kindness which their fathers would have done, had they lived to this day. Generations of mortal men rise and sink and are forgotten, but the kindness of the past generation to me, now conspicuous in their sons, can never be forgotten.

I come home, fellow-citizens, to pass the remainder of my days among you, as a good citizen, a faithful friend, an adviser to those who need advice, and a benefactor of the widows and fatherless. (Loud applause.) All political aspirations have departed. All that I have done during a somewhat protracted public life, has passed into history, and if I have done aught to offend a single citizen I now sincerely ask his pardon.

May God grant that this Union and Constitution may be perpetual. (Applause.)

I close by repeating the sentiment dear to my heart. God grant that the Constitution and the Union may be perpetual, and continue a shield of protection to ourselves and our children forever.

Mr. Buchanan retired amid enthusiastic applause. He then resumed his place in the carriage, and was escorted to Wheatland.

ARRESTS IN NEW YORK IN 1860.—The annual report of the Metropolitan police gives the following items:

"Actors arrested during the year 1860, 58; artists 201; alderman 1 (only one!); bar-tenders 114; clerks 1,491; custom house officers 9; deputy sheriffs 6; editors 5 (bad men!); hotel keepers 641 (awful!); printers 54 (very moderate!); prostitutes 4,473; priests 3; proof-readers 2 (little better men than priests; reporters 11 (fair); servants 3,598; lawyers 80 (more than all the editors, proof-readers, reporters, and printers combined;) telegraph operators 5 (exactly as bad as editors); vocalists 4. The total number of all sorts and conditions of people arrested by the police during the year was 65,809, of which over fifty thousand were under forty years of age, and twenty thousand of them females. Out of the 65,809, nearly fifty-five thousand were arrested for crimes against the person, and only ten thousand for crimes against property. Of the former, the complaints enumerate the following: Murder 57, bastardy 190, abandonment 305, rape 30, attempt at rape 24, indecent exposure of the person 103, rescuing prisoners 54, abduction 6, seduction 14, personating policemen 6, assault and battery 9,879, intoxication and disorderly conduct 36,947. Thus you see that liquor caused nearly three-fourths of alll the arrests that were made in this modern Babel during the year last past."

☞ German and English Almanacs for 1861, only 3 cents, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

General Cass at Home.

This veteran statesman and patriot, who has, for more than an ordinary life time, served his country at home and abroad, reached his home at Detroit, on the 1st of this month. The citizens of all classes and all shades of politics, united in a demonstration of welcome, which must have been exceedingly gratifying to one who had laid down forever the burden of public care, and was seeking the quiot of the domestic hearth, and the soothing presence of tried and true friends to smooth the path-way to the grave. To an address of welcome by Mr. Emmons, Gen. Cass replied:

"Sir; The kind reception which my fellow-citizens of Detroit have given me, on this my return amongst them, has impressed me with profound emotions of gratitude. The recollections and associations which press upon me render it impossible for me to do little more than acknowledge their kindness. My political career is ended, and I am warned that in the course of nature my life approaches its termination. I come back to the scene of my early labors, and cares, and exertions, endeared to me by many an interesting association, to remain among you till, in the providence of God, I shall be called to meet that final change that sooner or later must come to all. A young adventurer in this great region of the Northwest, it has proved to me, as to many others, not only a land of promise, but a land also of performance. You have been pleased to refer, in terms of commendation, to the services I have been called upon to render to this section of our common country. I have, indeed, seen it advance from a weak and exposed colonial condition to its present position, possessed of all the elements of human power and prosperity.

"I have but one regret to encounter in resuming my place among you, and that arises from the perilous crisis in which our country is involved. You do me but justice in attributing to me an earnest desire for the preservation of the Union, and of the Constitution, the great work of our fathers, and which has secured to their sons a greater measure of freedom and prosperity than any nation ever enjoyed before us. I can scarcely persuade myself that I am not oppressed by some fearful dream, when I reflect upon all that is passing in our country, and upon the position in which this great republic is placed; suddenly struck from the summit of its prosperity, and with a future before us which no man can contemplate without the most serious alarm. In all history there is nothing like it. With no external enemy to trouble us, with no internal oppression, with none of those visitations of pestilence or famine, or other evils by which nations are often punished for their offences, we have recklessly put to hazard our inestimable blessings, and are entering that path of discord, and division, and border disputes, which, if there is any truth in history, must lead to most disastrous consequences. I do not allude to this fearful subject in any partizan spirit. I do not seek to investigate the causes which led to the present state of things.

"But I indulge in the hope that, before it is too late, there will be a determination through the whole country—a firm determination—to cultivate feelings of friendship and harmony, accompanied by a manifestation of a spirit of conciliation and compromise—of justice, indeed—which may lead to the hope that, if the work is earnestly and promptly undertaken, we may succeed, under Providence, in re-establishing the integrity and blessings of the Constitution, with the patriotic co-operation of the whole American people."

The Feeling in Kentucky.

A Kentucky gentleman, who has, evidently, looked beneath the surface of the agitating question of the day, writes to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

"We hear a great deal said about the Constitutional rights of the South. Unfledged school-boys, without sense, knowledge or experience, and some middle-aged and even old men who are no wiser, are every where repeating the phrase. One repeats it because he heard another do so. But little attention is paid to what are, in reality, the Constitutional rights of the South. What constitutes these rights? Is it not to have a stable, Constitutional Government? Is it not to have peace and harmony in the Government? Is it to be regarded as the maintenance of the Constitutional rights of the South to strike down trade and industry, and to reduce thousands who, a short time ago, were in affluent circumstances, to the condition of beggars? Are these Constitutional rights guaranteed to us by the absolute uncertainty of every thing in regard to peace, plenty, law and order? Away with all such tomfoolery! Let us stand by the Union until there is some bold effort made to strike down our Constitutional rights. In Kentucky we should maintain our present position until we have a reasonable certainty of bettering ourselves in some other position. Suppose we break off from the present Union, and spurn it with scorn as an unholy thing. Suppose we seek admission into the Cotton States Confederacy, what assurance have we of bettering our condition? Will this Confederacy be more permanent than the old Confederacy? No truly national man, uninfluenced by passion, will form such a conclusion. This Confederacy will be bound to recognize secession as a constitutional right. Whenever any of the States become dissatisfied they can secede at once, and take all of the public property within her borders. The balance of the States must look on quietly, and even applaud such State for its manly action. How long can a Southern Confederacy hold together upon such principles? How long would it be before feuds would arise between the extreme and conservative States? Suppose the conservative States should overrule the extreme States in some favorite measure, would not secession be the sovereign remedy? Therefore, while we vigorously maintain all our Constitutional rights, let us look every difficulty full in the face, and not hastily place ourselves in a position which we may regret when it is too late to avoid irreparable calamity."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held on Tuesday the 5th inst., at the office of the Company, and resulted in the re-election of the old Board of Directors, viz:—Messrs. J. Edgar Thomson, Washington Butcher, Wm. R. Thompson, Josiah Bacon, Thos. Mellon, John Hulme, G. D. Rosengarten, Wistar Morris, G. W. Cass, Pittsburg; W. H. Smith, Pittsburg.

MARRIED,

On Feb. 14th, by Rev. A. M. Barnitz, Mr. JACOB BOUSE to Miss REBECCA JOHNSTON, both of West twp., this co.

On Feb. 20th, by the same, Mr. JAMES KNOX to Miss MARGARET SIPES of Altoona, Blair county.

On Feb. 21st., by the same, Mr. GEORGE MCCRUM to Miss ELIZA FAGAN, both of Moorsville, this county.

On the 2d inst., by the same, Mr. THOMAS CROWNOVER to Miss MOLLIE CHANEY, both of Barree twp.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 12.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6,00@6.75
Common and Superfine	$5,25@5,37
Rye Flour	$3,62½
Corn Meal	$2,87½
Extra White Wheat	$1,40@1,46
Fair and Prime Red	$1,27@1,33
Rye	68c
Corn, prime Yellow	56
Oats	31
Cloverseed, $ 64 lbs	$4,50@5,00
Timothy	$2,20@2,25

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1,10
Red Wheat	$1,00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	16
Eggs	12½
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	11
Tallow	11½

NOTICE.—

Perminah Morgan vs. Cornelius Morgan. } Libel in Divorce. In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

To Cornelius Morgan, Deft. above named:—You are hereby requested to shew cause, if any you have, at a term of said Court to be held at Huntingdon, on the 8th day of April next, why a divorce should not be made divorcing you from the bands of matrimony entered into with your wife Perminah Morgan. JOHN C. WATSON,
March 13, 1861. Sheriff.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY,

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLMEN.

J. W. HUGHES, S. C. McCLAIN, } Principals.

ALL BRANCHES, BOTH USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL TAUGHT.

The last quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution, will begin April 1st, 1861.

The buildings are very suitable, the terms reasonable, and the instruction is thorough.

For further information address

J. W. HUGHES, or S. C. McCLAIN,
Cassville, Hunt. co., Pa.

March 13, 1861.-3t.

NOTICE—The undersigned gave a note of hand to Benjamin Neff, of John, near Petersburg, Huntingdon county, for the sum of One Hundred and Forty-five Dollars, payable some time near the first of July next, and as I received no value for said note, I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by due course of law.

JACOB SORRICK.
Woodberry tp., Blair co., March 13, 1861.-3t.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, (1861,) to wit:

1. George Noss, administrator of Harper Wilson, late of Tell township, dec'd. Final account.

2. Final administration account of Joseph Sassaman and Michael Flasher, Executors of Peter Sassaman, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

3. Account of Andrew Shearer, guardian of J. Anderson Reed, a minor son of Joseph Reed, late of West township, dec'd., said minor being now dead.

4. Partial account of James Saxton, guardian of J. R. and Keturah Peightal, minor children of Christian Peightal, dec'd.

5. Account of Thomas Whittaker, guardian of Milton Laird, a minor son of William Laird, late of Porter township, dec'd.

6. Trust account of Joshua Greenland, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Joseph Gifford, dec'd.

7. Administration account of David Snare and John Flenner, administrators of Christian Conts, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd.

8. Account of David Clarkson, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Enoch Chilcote, late of Tod township, dec'd.

9. Account of Joshua Greenland, administrator of Ethan Chilcote, late of West township, dec'd.

10. Administration account of James E. Glasgow, acting administrator of the estate of Thomas Enyeart, Esq., late of Penn township, which said Thomas Enyeart was one of the executors of William Enyeart, then of Hopewell township, dec'd.

11. Administration account of Elijah Morrison and John S. Morrison, administrators of John Morrison, late of Shirley township, dec'd.

12. Administration account of J. Sewell Stewart, administrator of Christopher Lawless, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

13. David Barrick, Alexander Cunningham and Rebecca Myton, administrators of Samuel D. Myton, late of West township, dec'd.

14. Administration account of William Hileman, administrator of the estate of George Keller, late of Morris township, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mar. 9, 1861.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 10th day of April next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

Abraham Y. Westbrook Huntingdon.
George Thomas, do.
John Dell, do.
John Dean, do.
Henry Leister, do.
John S. Miller, do.
Graffus Miller, do.
Valentine Crouse, do.
Philip Crouse, Mapleton.
Samuel G. Simpson, Mill Creek.
John G. Stewart, do.
Jacob Longnecker, Petersburg.
Thomas Newell, do.
James Flemming, Saulsburg.
Mrs. Ann Eliza Rankin, Warm Springs.
George E. Little, McAlavey's Fort.
James Carmon, Manor Hill.
Henry Strouse, McConnellstown.
John Shirk, do.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Trontwein, West Township.
Robert Giffin, Orbisonia.
John McKelvy, do.
James Baker, do.
Mrs. Catharine E. Fraker, Shirleysburg.
Thomas McGarvey, do.
William E. Jones, do.
Shadrach Steffey, Jackson Township.
Michael McCabe, Carbon Township.
William Johnston, Marklesburg.
Martin Marn, Barnet.
James Dunn, do.
Joseph S. Reed, Coalmont.
John D. Boring, Cassville.
Henry Chamberlain, Waterstreet.
Adam Holliday, Shade Gap.
John Jamison, do.
William P. Robinson, Alexandria.
George W. Johnston, Spruce Creek.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Huntingdon, March 13, 1861.-4t.

PHOTOGRAPHY

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OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Simpson, Deceased.]

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Simpson, late of McConnellstown, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. STATES,
March, 13, 1861.-6t.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of James Reed, Deceased.]

Letters of administration, on the estate of James Reed, late of Westtownship, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly autenticated for settlement to

JOHN H. REED,
March 13, 1861.-6t.* Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1861, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Long his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, Justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 19th day of January, 1861, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in *the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and* 15th day) of March, A. D., 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1861.-3m.

TREES—CHEAP FOR CASH.

The sale of Trees, at public AUCTION, at the Nurseries of TAYLOR & CREMER, in Huntingdon, will commence on FRIDAY, the 15th of March. inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue on the following Saturday (the 16th inst.,) and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week thereafter as long as the transplanting season continues, or until the saleable stock is sold.

The trees will be taken up carefully and assorted, and sold in lots to suit purchasers, each lot containing several varieties.

The stock to be sold embraces from 15 to 20 of the choicest varieties of apples, and 10 or more of the best varieties of peaches.

Huntingdon, March 6, 1861.

PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEY.

A LAMP CHIMNEY THAT WILL NOT BREAK!

This great invention commends itself to every one using Coal Oil Lamps. It gives more light, requires less cleaning and will not break by the heat or cold, falling, or any ordinary usage. For sale by Storekeepers generally throughout the U. S. and the Canadas, and Wholesale by the Manufacturers and Patentees.

HORNING & HUMPHREY,
No. 321 N. Second Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—A large and superior stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, always on hand, at prices defying competition. Also the PORTLAND COAL OIL, at Manufacturers' price.
Feb. 27, 1861.-4t.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the subscriber for mining and delivering into the cars at the Coal Yard, the Pavelton and Barnet Collieries, for one year, ending March first, 1862.

The coal to be delivered at so much per ton, of 2240 lbs., as aforesaid, in the best marketable condition, free from slate, and other impurities, in such quantities and of such description as may be designated by the orders of the subscriber.

The contractor will be provided with such mining tools and implements, mules, houses, &c., as may be on the premises, a valuation of which will be made at the time possession is given, the amount of which valuation to be accounted for at the expiration of the contract.

A good store will be provided. A moderate rent will be charged for houses.

The mines to be worked subject to such mining engineer as the lessee may provide. For further information apply to

ROBT. HARE POWELL,
No. 104 Walnut Street,
Feb. 20, 1861.-tf. Philadelphia, Pa.

THE UNION SAVED!

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN & CO., have just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which they are offering at their Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine their Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, they are able to buy their goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, they take all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, they *hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage* with which they have been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Feb. 13, 1861.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

ESTATE OF GEORGE WILSON, DEC'D.

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in Tell township, on

Thursday, March the 14th, 1861,

the following certain Messuages and Tracts of Land, to wit:

A certain Tract of Land situate in the said township of Tell, bounded by lands of William Widney, Jonathan Briggs, and public road also, by mountain lands of said George Wilson, Dec'd., Mrs. Logue, and lands of S. J. Heckedorn, part of which is cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a log house—containing about 60 *Acres more or less. This property would make an excel*lent stand for a blacksmith shop.

ALSO—A Tract of Mountain Land, containing 100 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Jonathan Briggs, James Jones' heirs, Tuscarora Mountain, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, to be secured by the bond and mortgage *of the purchaser.*

H. R. SHEARER, Executor.
MARY ANN WILSON, Executrix.
Feb. 13, 1861.-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

ESTATE OF ARTHUR ADAMSON, DEC'D.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in Brady township, on

Thursday March the 14th, 1861, at ten o'clock, A. M,

All that certain tract and lot of ground, situate in said township of Brady, adjoining lands of Martin Fleming on the south, lands of John McCarthy's heirs on the north and west, and lands of Jonathan Metz on the east, containing 8 acres and some perches, having thereon a house and barn and other buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser. JAMES G. CORBIN,
Feb. 13, 1861.-3t. Trustee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Estate of Andrew Allison, Dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Allison, late of Henderson tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to Alexander Allison, at Cresson, Cambria co., Pa., or John Porter, near Huntingdon, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN PORTER,
ALEX. ALLISON,
Feb. 13, 1861.-6t. Adm'rs.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

LAST NOTICE.—

All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business. LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!

Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, AND THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC, FOR 1861.

FILLED WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION,

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS.

IN THE

GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

The Illinois Ceneral Railroad Company have for Sale

1,200,000 ACRES

Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKINGMEN.

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois.—There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communicatation with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to develop ing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost unlouched. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manuactring employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State debt is only $10,105,398 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,959,746 80; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 863,-026 persons having been added since 1860, making the population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceed 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850, the population of the 39 counties through which it passes was only 335,598, since which 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bus. of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and school house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading state in the Great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with woodland, is in the ratio of one to ten in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,

at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent. payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date o sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years, from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED

from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be $5 dollars.

Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had anlapplication to J. W. FOSTER,

Land Commissioner, Illinois Central Railroad,
Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the towns, villages, and cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide. [Feb. 13, '61-wtf.

ROHRER'S
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ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all class

An English Opinion of the American Imbroglio.

[From the London Times of February 7.]

Time has been been called the Avenger, and in this character he is doing justice between the American people and ourselves. Every mail which arrives in the United States from this side of the Atlantic must oppress the more conscientious politicians of the Republic with feelings of shame and regret. With what willingness would they now see the waters of oblivion cover the most pointed sarcasms and the most sonorous rhetoric of their Fourth of July orations! It is not merely the remembrance of falsified predictions and of boastings which for a time at least, hushed. Certainly that wantonness and arrogance of prosperity, which, according to the poets, it was the peculiar office of Nemesis to humble have never been so conspicuous in any modern nation as in the Americans. They have taken credit, not only for the great qualities which are really their own, but for all that Providence has given them. The extent of their country and its fertility, their mighty rivers, their boundless lakes, their forests, their prairies, the gold regions they possess, the silver regions they can seize at will, the command of two oceans, have been dilated upon as if they indicated an intrinsic superiority in every citizen. The old Puritan feeling, that the Lord has given the earth as an inheritance to His saints, prompted a continual jubilation on the subject of their natural advantages which passed the bounds of wisdom and reverence. At a moment when they seemed to grasp all of which they had ever dreamed, the American people have been stricken. The census of 1860 would have excited the wonder of the world had not attention been engrossed by the secession of the South. At a time when an American city with its suberbs had attained to a population of more than a million, when the pioneers from east and west were meeting amid the solitudes of the Rocky Mountains, when Mexico has been almost given over to conquest by the public opinion of Europe, the nation which had done, and which was to do, so much, suddenly fell to pieces. At this moment its fate cannot be divined even by the most experienced. Americans, in conversation and in letters, reiterate that there is to be no disruption, but they can give no reason for their opinion, except faith in their country's destiny, nor can they suggest how the necessary reconciliation is to be effected. A politician of good sense and feeling must, therefore, remember with chagrin a great deal of the eloquence which has been hitherto fashionable. But nothing ought he to regret more than the manner in which he and his countrymen have been accustomed to speak of England. After pointing out that England was inferior in size to the single State of Virginia, a speaker would commonly describe the people of this country as envying the prosperity of America, plotting to arrest her progress, misrepresenting her institutions, slandering her statesmen, and, in fact, doing all which envy is capable of when it meets with superior virtue, energy, and success.

How far these assertions have been from the truth must now be plain to the whole world. That the Americans believed them we have no doubt, for the Southern politicians have notoriously been counting on the hostility of England to the Union. They thought that their secession would be received with delight by the English people, and assisted with every Machiavellian art by our "aristocratic" Government. The event has been a surprise even to the most enlightened Americans, to those who knew England best, and believed least in our antipathy to their country. Not only has the English press shown no joy at secession, given no encouragement to the South, and turned away from the bait of a free trade, but it has, as far as lay in its power, strengthened the Federal Government by earnest expressions of sympathy, and by advice which, perhaps, will not be wholly without effect. The violence of the Southern leaders, the treason of a section of the President's Cabinet, and the weakness of Mr. Buchanan himself, were viewed by English society with a disapprobation which has influenced American opinion; and if more vigorous measures for the salvation of the Republic be taken, it will probably be in some measure due to the fact that Englishmen have openly expressed their astonishment at the doctrine that the United States constitute, not a nation, but a partnership of communities united only for convenience and during pleasure. But to the verdict of the public is now added the formal judgment of the Government and the Legislature. We esteem it a fortunate circumstance that the meeting of the British Parliament should take place at a time when the first violence of the secession movement has passed away,—when, in fact, the South has to face the difficulty of establishing a new federation in the midst of anarchy and terror, bankruptcy and famine. The voice of the sovereign and the Legislature are heard at the conclusion of the first act of the great drama. The Queen's speech, and the address of both Houses in answer to it, put on record the national regret of the British people at the troubles which have befallen America. Solemnly do the Queen and the Estates of the Realm announce that "it is impossible for them not to look with great concern upon any events which can affect the happiness and welfare of a people nearly allied to our own by descent, and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. Their heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of a satisfactory adjustment."

There have been times when such phrases have been considered a tribute to the growing power of the States, and as inspired less by friendship than timidity. But at the present time the Americans will, probably, admit their sincerity. Nor are they the mere formal expression of national courtesy. Let any man who is not satisfied with them, glance over the debate in each House, and he will find the same theme expanded in various ways—Lord Derby, speaking for the party which is generally opposed to the principle of American institutions, declares that "there is no man in this country, who would not see a disruption of the Union, with the deepest anxiety and regret." In the House of Commons the same tone prevailed, and the American people may learn that the "aristocratic" assemblies, which legislate for the British people, there was but one wish—that the States should compose their differences, and continue to advance as rapidly as ever in the path of prosperity.

We have said that, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the attitude of England has tended much to discourage the Southerners and to incite the Unionists to new exertions.—Some of the Northern States have made themselves conspicuous by the vigor of their action. The State of New York, as is well known, is ready to place its military at the service of the Federal Government, the yeomanry of the country districts having little sympathy with the pro-slavery doctrines which prevail among the traders of the city. But more gentle measures are now advocated by the Northern politicians. They see that the decision rests entire with the people of the Border Slave States, and that, if these discountenance the Seceders, the latter will have, sooner or later, to come to terms. A resolution, we learn is pending in the Ohio Legislature providing for the appointment of commissioners to visit the Border Slave States and to hold conferences with the Southern Executives. Commissioners have also been sent by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to confer with the Governor of Maryland, and they have been received, though not officially. The Border Slave States, in the meantime, do not remain passive. Virginia is about to appoint commissioners to meet representatives of each of the other States at Washington, "with a view to agree, if possible, on an adjustment of the pending difficulties upon the basis of the Crittenden propositions." These efforts, it was expected, would receive great help should New Hampshire and Connecticut, known as strong anti-slavery States, support the policy of compromise in the forthcoming elections.—Whether these staunch little communities will abandon the "impracticable doctrine of human freedom," as recommended by a Democratic New York newspaper, we cannot say, but it seems that some strong effort at reconciliation will be made during the present month. That the sentiments expressed in England, may induce the Southerners to moderate their passions, and the Free States to make every concession which is consistent with honor and self-respect, we firmly hope. Nor do we less desire to see the Americans at length recognize that neither old wars, nor adverse interests, nor geographical remoteness, nor discrepancies in institutions, habits, and tastes, have destroyed the links which bind the two nations together.

Philadelphia Advertisments.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Enactments, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.-3y.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED,

In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every household in the Land.

☞To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity *for profitable employment* seldom to be met with.

☞Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing DEARY, OETZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 224 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 14, 1860

CHEAP WATCHES!

CHEAP WATCHES!!

JACOB LADOMUS,

NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss* Watches, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

—ALSO—

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,

with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860,-1y.

R. NEWELL'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvas, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞Instructions given in the art of Photography.
R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expression of countenance as this.

From Hon. R. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy,

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him*, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.
Nov. 28, 1860 JAS. PAGE.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO, SEGAR AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.
Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZING LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You How to KEEP out of LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely counsel.

☞Every body's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, *Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils,* and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-6m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to stand in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to *his line of business.*

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and all their wants will be supplied.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,
THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Cape, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be *found at the cheap* store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vlain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Lorella Cloth, De Beige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brillians, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen *Diaper, Crash,* Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull *Muslins, Swiss* and *Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands,* Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hoopsl Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap. Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

FLOWER-GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

H. ROMAN,
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept. 24, 1860.]

COME AGAIN!

ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Cunmon's Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will have in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable *FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,*

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

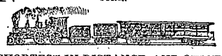
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860-tf.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¼ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4 20 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, mild speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.
July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.20 noon and 3.40 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

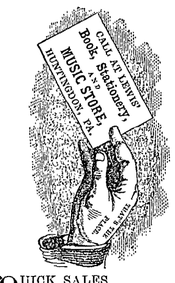
For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.
July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of Castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, threshing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Brutal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square, where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS.
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

In which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!

Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Iseel's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon. Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES: R. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Bough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. (Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. (Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes,